

can war, and had served as Brigadier-General in the Confederate army.

In October, Major Tucker resigned and Captain W. A. Graham, of the North Carolina Cavalry, was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General. He had been wounded at Gettysburg, July 3d.

The officers of the department to the close of the war were Brigadier-General R. C. Gatlin, Adjutant-General; Major W. A. Graham, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant John B. Neathery, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant I. H. Bennett, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant T. W. Slocum, Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Roll of Honor Department*—Major James H. Foote, Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Surgeons*—Edward Warren, M. D., Surgeon-General; Otis F. Mason, M. D., Surgeon in charge Richmond Hospital.

*Quartermaster*—Major John Devereux, Quartermaster; Major Henry C. Dowd, Quartermaster; Captain Thaddeus McGee, Assistant Quartermaster.

*Commissary*—Major Thomas D. Hogg, Commissary.

*Paymaster*—Major W. B. Gulick.

*Ordnance Officer*—Lieutenant Josiah Collins.

The passage of the conscript act by the Confederate Congress early in 1862 declared all men between eighteen and forty-five years of age subject to military duty, except those designated by the States as necessary for State service and exemptions specified by law. These exemptions were preachers, school teachers, overseers of twenty negroes, manufacturers and their laborers, editors and printers, and perhaps others not now recollected.

The Confederate States, through its conscript bureau, executed the law, collecting and forwarding the conscripts to the armies. There was nothing for the State to do along this line. The State exempted the State and county officers, justices of the peace, officers of the militia regiments and the Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Regiments North Carolina Troops, Henry's Battalion,